

The language is for the most part clear and carefully chosen, the illustrations are excellent for the purpose intended and the book can be heartily recommended for those who desire information in this field.

R. P.

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MEDICAL WAR MANUAL No. 6.

LABORATORY METHODS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Compiled by the Division of Infectious Diseases and Laboratories, Office of the Surgeon-General, War Department, Washington, D. C. Pp. 256; 5 illustrations. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1918.

THIS little volume is in effect a condensation of standard laboratory methods, together with descriptions of some special method. The section on quantitative analytical methods was prepared by Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke.

Primarily the book is intended to give the experienced officer some standard of comparison. To those less experienced, it is a valuable guide. The technical procedures given are those which, in the opinion of the Surgeon-General, are the best available at the present time.

H. D.

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PRACTICE OF PEDIATRICS. By CHARLES GILMORE KERLEY, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children in the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, etc. Second edition. Pp. 913; 136 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1918.

THE first edition of Dr. Kerley's *Practice of Pediatrics*, published in 1914, was well received by the medical profession. As a comprehensive and well-edited text-book on pediatrics it has won a place among the best text-books on this subject.

Since the first edition appeared the progress in pediatrics has been such that in publishing a new edition it was necessary to make many changes in the text.

The present edition presents twenty-five new articles as follows: stools; the ammoniacal diaper; amyotonia congenita; ptosis and dilatation of the stomach in older children; duodenal ulcer; mechanical agencies as cause of digestive disturbances; intestinal infantilism of Herter; Vincent's angina; septic sore throat (milk-borne); pollinosis, pollen disease, hay fever; hemophilia (bleeder's disease); dyspituitarism; dystrophy adiposogenitalis; orthostatic albuminuria; precocious menstruation and precocious maturity; congenital stridor; stammering; meningismus; psoriasis; acidosis; acetoneuria in children; pellagra; beriberi; blood transfusion and intramuscular injection; hypodermoclysis.

In addition to these new articles, sixteen of the chapters of the

original edition have been largely rewritten; while many lesser changes, including the removal of a great deal of old material have been made.

The article on stools is disappointing in that it is very general and sketchy. It is very necessary and highly desirable to present this subject to students and general practitioners in a clear, definite succinct manner.

Roentgen-ray studies of the stomachs of children has led to an increased interest in the study of digestive disturbances of long standing in children and to a broader knowledge of the anatomical conditions underlying and responsible for such derangements. Dr. Kerley's article on "Ptosis and Dilatation of the Stomach in Older Children," which is well illustrated with roentgenograms, shows the advances which have been made in the recent past in the study and treatment of these conditions.

What has just been said applies equally to an excellent article on "Mechanical Agencies in the Intestinal Tract as a Cause of Digestive Disturbances."

The discussions relative to acidosis, acetonuria, pellagra and beriberi present these subjects in accordance with our present-day conception of these conditions, which have recently received so much consideration and investigation on the part of scientific laboratory research and field workers.

I. F. S.

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PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS. By W. D. ROSE, M.D., Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis and Associate Professor of Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Arkansas. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company.

THERE may be some question as to the absolute need of such a book as this, inasmuch as it offers but little new to the subject-matter of physical diagnosis or its classification. It is, however, easy of reference and of possible value to students in the matter of definition and description of signs. Its explanation of the signs by the simple statement of facts, however, is apt to be misleading and does not permit a true interpretation of their value.

The subject-matter includes the physical examination of the respiratory organs, roentgenography and fluoroscopy and the diseases of the respiratory organs; the physical examination and diseases of the circulatory organs; general and special examination of the abdomen and its contained viscera; the examination of the head, neck and extremities and the examination of the nervous system. The description of the Bárány tests is especially well written, and a table showing the clinical facts upon which equilibrium tests are based is very complete.

An appendix gives a very full outline for a case history and physical examination.

C. N. S.